

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 649.]

THURSDAY, February 28, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

To the Citizens of Fayette.

A MEETING has been held at Bryan's station and a set of principles, and a plan for establishing them, dictated to you. Before the public mind could judge of the propriety of either, a friend of them both, conscious of their frailty, undertook an apology for them. One of your countrymen, under the signature of "A Voter," who felt the hesitation which ought to accompany all new plans, recommended to your deliberation, and suggested to you doubts; but, instead of being answered with the coolness of dispassionate reason, he has been attacked by "Another Voter," with all the virulence of heat and animosity, and has been attempted to be barred off the ground before he had assumed a position. This is a consequence which might have been foreseen, and which alone forms a sufficient objection to pre-concerted plans. The country will be rent into parties, and conflicts will arise, and the seeds of perpetual enmity will be sown. And for what? To establish principles, without which you are told you will be inevitably ruined. But is the majority of the meeting at Bryan's station alone capable of piloting us through the ocean of danger—of perceiving principles which are inseparable from your happiness? Do they alone watch and the rest of the State sleep? Is not every freeman competent to judge of his own happiness, and capable of fixing upon the delegate who deserves his confidence? Does the author of the resolutions, and their apologists, wish to establish some new truth? Committees are not the organs for enlightening the public mind. Does he wish to preserve some old principles? The press is open, and the State will be his audience. Truth seeks not the prop of combination; her strength is internal; it is error alone that demands the support of intrigue and of external force.

The committee plan is an insult to your understanding. It amounts to this: The people of Fayette are ignorant of their own interest; or if they know them, like the orphan or the idiot, they want a guardian to preserve them; they are not to be trusted—the committee shall think for them. What is the consequence of this plan? The poor man will be entirely excluded from all share in the Bryan station government. He has no leisure to be travelling about to meetings and to committee elections. Engaged at home in pursuit of his daily labor, he can with difficulty yield to the superior calls of annual elections, &c. of courts. The wealthy man, who lives by the sweat of others, can alone attend them. In the habit of oppressing one race of men, when the poor are thus excluded, the tradition to their oppression is short. This is not an imaginary fear. Nay, it is justified by the resolutions of the meeting. Not a sentence, not a syllable, is uttered about the qualification of an elector. Although the resolutions embrace some of the first principles of government, not one glance is made to the situation of the poor. Nay we not fairly conclude that the object of the majority of the meeting is to make the position of a freehold a necessary qualification? If not why this silent? If this should be the fact how will the case stand? Suppose the county contains 2100 voters, 1500 of whom should be in favor of universal suffrage, and 600 for a freehold qualification. If these 1500 who are inactive, should be equally divided between three tickets, and the 600 should be united in favor of one, they will effectually exclude every man in the State from the right to vote, if he does not possess a freehold. But further—the meetings of the militia and religious societies have been heretofore extremely partial. Upon the most liberal calculation, not above 600 will meet to elect committee men. These 600 then, upon the statement before made, will have it in their power to carry any measure they please.

The author of the answer to the voter seems extremely fearful of detection. He wishes to enjoy the exclusive right of influencing your understandings. He offers you the prospect of infamy, at the moment when he ex-

presses the greatest respect for you, affecting popular witicism, and alluding to juvenile sports, he treats you as if you were devoid of common sense, and boys in reality. Can any thing be more comfortably absurd than the alarm which he attempts to make about property? Had he confined his efforts to the malevolence of a whipper, or the intimation of a nod, they might have been pitied and despised. But when he abuses the press by making it the vehicle of such foul errors and calumny, respect for this barrier of freedom, and a desire of his own reformation will force a reply. He writes to establish a belief that the friends of gradual emancipation, for I dare him to name an individual of influence who supports an immediate one) are actuated by improper motives, and that if they succeed all property will be endangered. I might dispute with any other answer thus flouting the principles of each party and appeal to the world for a decision as to the purity of motive. As to the danger of property this I again repeat is a contemptible subterfuge. Justice and policy both recommend a gradual emancipation. But say those who oppose it, admitting this to be the case, we are afraid to trust the convention; we have no security against encroachment upon other property; they will go farther, if you suffer them to emancipate your slaves gradually; they will divide all property. This argument, in plain English amounts to this: I have important business for my agent to do at Paris, but I have no assurance that he will say, when he gets there, "here will I stop," he may proceed on to Washington, I will not therefore trust him to go at all. The legislature shall not possess a power of doing what justice and policy both dictate, that is gradual emancipation, lest it will do what neither justice nor policy recommends but what both of them forbid, that is pass laws for dividing property. Now my fellow citizens when an argument like this is urged to cheat posterity out of their rights, you must conclude that the person who insists upon it, is either a lawyer, or that he thinks you are fools.

But to pursue the argument further. I presume it will be admitted that neither justice nor policy does recommend a division of all the property in the State, by agrarian laws. It will not be denied that the man who manufactures a disposition hostile to society, the murderer, ought to be hanged off. The legislature possesses a power of inflicting, by the judiciary, this punishment. Nay they possess the most unlimited power over our lives. They can condemn the men who makes use of the argument I am now expounding to death for his absurdity. But, at the framing of any constitution, did you ever hear that the convention objected to give the legislature power to punish the criminal, lest it should abuse it, and order the death of an innocent man?—Answer: whatever arguments are made use of upon this subject must be intended to produce conviction upon the minds of the people, because it is the people who act, it is they who govern; no law can be passed without their consent. Now let us suppose the whole State to be met, by their convention, and to listen to the argument about the danger of property. It would assume this shape: We the people, being sovereign, are about to form ourselves into a political society, in order to secure our happiness, we may make our own laws by our delegates annually chosen; and if they don't please us, we can repeal them. There is a part of the people who are deprived of their rights, and who are degraded below brutes. The justice which is due from us and the good of the State, require that we should emancipate their posterity. But, as they have been called property, we think it unsafe to meddle with them, lest we should destroy other property, to which we owe no justice, and which the good of the State requires should be held sacred. We will not put the posterity of the present race of negroes in possession of their rights, because if we do, we are not sure but we may afterwards proceed farther and emancipate all the hogs in the State, or divide them amongst ourselves. We

will therefore tie up our hands. We have no confidence in ourselves. This is precisely the way in which the author of the above piece would have you reason. He is afraid to trust you, if he is not where is the danger to other property, by your complying with the calls of humanity and justice? If he is not why this clamor about the danger of property; why cannot he trust you with the power of making any law upon the subject of emancipation, which you may now or hereafter think proper? To be consistent he ought to require the intercession of an article in the constitution forbidding the legislature to inflict the punishment of death upon any person but the criminal, lest they should extend it to the honest man. But he is so completely abashed by considerations of property that he is not only willing to yield up liberty, but life itself to the protection of it.

The truth is, a constitution which ought to embrace fundamental eternal principles, should be confined to the enumeration and distribution of powers. If it defends to the regulation of minutia there is no end. It will enclose the whole business of legislation. If it undertakes the patronage of one species of property, all other property will have a right to demand the same protection, and it must then engage in all the perplexity of regulating the hereditary succession, the transfer, the transmission, and all the other incidents to which property is subject, and there will be no use for ordinary legislatures.

The author above mentioned, affects to believe that the object of the friends of emancipation, is an immediate emancipation, although they expressly declare the contrary. And he deduces this belief from their reasoning, which he says will apply as forcibly to an immediate as to gradual emancipation. The rights of man must always be the same. The same reasons urged by the present, might have been urged by the past, and may be by the future generations in favor of their liberty. But, although rights are immutable, cases may be conceived in which the enjoyment of them is improper. That of the present race of negroes is one. Thirty thousand slaves, without preparation for enjoying the rights of a freeman, without property, without principle, let loose upon society would be wretched themselves, and render others miserable. But from the most of these objections will their posterity be exempt. They may receive the education of the poor orphan, which instilling principle, will qualify them for the exercise of the rights of a citizen. So that a man may advocate a gradual and oppose an immediate emancipation (as is actually the case,) upon principle.

If my fellow citizens you believe with me, that the committee measure will certainly produce some, and if it is an object to render a freehold qualification necessary, may produce great evil, you will reject the plan as a dangerous novelty, and with the boldness and independence of freemen, be undismayed by the insidious cry of alarm, and unclouded by the whine of interest.

SCÆVOLA.

FEBRUARY 14th, 1799.

THE board of commissioners for the State of Kentucky, deem it advisable, as the assessors will, in a few days, commence their duties, to publish the following extracts from the act of congress, entitled, "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," for the information of the citizens of the said State.

By the aforesaid act, the property is separated into three distinct classes: the first is to consist of "every dwelling-house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houses thereto appurtenant, and the lot on which such dwelling-houses are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case;" the second is to consist of "all lands and town lots (except lots on which dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with their appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid) with all buildings and other im-

provements of whatever kind thereon (except dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto,) and the third is to consist of all slaves, whether negroes, mulattoes, or mixed blood.

All persons owning or possessing any dwelling-houses, lands or slaves, or having the care or management thereof are to deliver separate written lists, specifying in one list, the dwelling-houses; in another, the lands; and in a third, the slaves, owned, possessed, or superintended by them respectively in each and every alignment district of the State, or of any other State, designating the State, county, parish, or township or town, as the case may be, where the property lies; and making separate lists as aforesaid, for the property in each: And the said lists shall specify in respect to dwelling houses, their situation, their dimensions or area, their number of stories, the number and dimensions of their windows, the material whereof they are built, whether wood, brick or stone, the number and descriptions and dimensions of the out houses appurtenant to them, and the names of their owners or occupants; and in respect to lands the said lists shall specify the quantity of each separate tract or lot, the number description and dimensions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto; the name of the owner or occupant and the quantity of land which such owner or occupant may claim as entitled to exemption under this act, with the circumstances, wherein the claim rests; and in respect to slaves, the said lists shall specify the number above the age of twelve and under the age of fifty years, owned and possessed by, or under the care of each person, with the name of such person.

§ 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list, when required, and shall continue to disobey the provisions of any and all laws dwelling houses and slaves as aforesaid, then and in such case, it shall be the duty of the assessor to make out such list, which being distinctly read and enumerated to, shall be received as the list of such person.

§ 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall deliver or distribute to any assessor, appointed in pursuance to this act, and requiring a list, or lists as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list with intent to defraud or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby directed to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be liable in a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration of such person's property, shall in all such cases be made as aforesaid, upon lists according to the form above prescribed to be made out by the assessor respectively; which lists the said assessor are hereby authorized and required to make, according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively and from the valuations and enumerations so made, there shall be no appeal.

§ 12. And be it further enacted, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence, at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence, of such person a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present such assessor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

§ 14. And be it further enacted, That if any person on being required or notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the alignment district, within which such person shall reside, or of some two or more of them, and they



or some two or more of them, are hereby advertised and required, to enter into and upon the lands, dwelling-houses and slaves of such person, as are required by this act; which lists, to be made and published by such assessor shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the lands, dwelling houses and slaves of such person, under and for the purposes of this act. And the person failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness, or absence from home, for the whole period from the leaving of such notification, to the expiration of the said ten days, shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction, upon motion to the use of the assessor for the said district, in which such person shall reside, and the other moiety to the use of the United States.

19. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, in each assessor's district, during fifteen days after the date of public notification, to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessor and the lists by them received and taken, as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose. And the said principal assessor is hereby authorized to receive, hear and determine, in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessor: Provided always, That the question to be determined by the principal assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation of any lands or dwelling-houses, shall be, whether the valuation complained of, be, or be not, in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessor's district.

20. And be it further enacted, That all appeals to the principal assessor, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the ground or principal of inequality or error complained of, by reference to some one or more valuations of lands or dwelling-houses in the same assessor's district; and in all cases to which reference may be made in any appeal, as aforesaid, the principal assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be increased, without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested, to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling of the party, by such assessor, or as the principal assessor shall designate for that purpose.

From the foregoing it may be seen that those who choose it, may make their lists or returns of property voluntarily to the assessor. Those that incline to do so, ought to make themselves previously acquainted with every circumstance of the property they occupy, superintend, or ought to return, which the law requires they should communicate to the assessor.

And such as prepare their list for the assessor, will, in their lists of slaves, distinguish the number over twelve and under fifty years of age, and the number under twelve and over fifty years of age, together with all such as from fixed infirmities are unfit for labor.

The appertenant out houses, that are to be valued with the dwelling-houses, in a town or village, are Kitchens, dairies, meat-houses, ice-houses, stables, carriage houses &c. and in the country the same, except stables, provided they are within 20 acres of land, and all other buildings of whatever kind they may be, are to be valued with the lot or tract of land on which they are situate, and ought to be described in the list of such land.

All lists are to be taken with respect to the first day of October last.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN  
MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to practice in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Smith, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

## The Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR, YOUR paper of the 10th December did not reach Philadelphia until this evening, being twenty-two days on its passage, I find no extract from Philadelphia papers in yours of a later date than the 10th of November from which it is probable you have not received any paper of later date.

The postmaster general made the following arrangement for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Kentucky, which was to have been commenced on the 1st of November 1798.

Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Shippenburgh on Monday by 8 P. M.—145 miles.

Leave Shippenburgh every Tuesday by 4 A. M. arrive at Pittsburgh on Friday by 6 A. M. 157 miles.

Leave Pittsburgh on Friday noon arrive at Zane's (on the Monongaheny) on Monday at 8 P. M. 145 miles.

Leave Zane's every Tuesday at 4 A. M. arrive at Washington Kentucky, on Friday by 10 A. M. 145 miles.

Leave Washington, on Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Lexington on Sunday before noon 52 miles.

Total, 645 miles.

If this arrangement had been executed the mail would have been delivered at Lexington within 15 days and a half from its departure and would have returned to Philadelphia in the same number of days. Upon experiment however it has been found that the road from Wheeling to Washington, Kentucky, was much worse than it had been expected, and that it was impossible to carry it with the expedition contemplated. Indeed it appears from the best information that can be obtained, that Zane has laid his road in a manner very unaccommodating to the public, and that the nature of the ground will never permit expeditious travelling. The postmaster general has now therefore altered the post from Pittsburgh to Washington, Kentucky, a week longer to perform their route than was proposed at first, and the mail will be twenty-two days and a half in passing from Philadelphia to Lexington, even with this increase of time it cannot be expected that the mail will be carried uniformly in that time, there being very few inhabitants for 200 miles of the distance, and these few new settlers and not yet provided with many conveniences, accidents to a rider or horse cannot always be repaired by others, nor can the creeks at times be passed for want of proper conveniences for that purpose.

A mail from Philadelphia by way of Staunton, Abingdon, Mofatts and Danville should arrive at Lexington on Thursdays, in nineteen days. This route is also for a considerable distance thinly settled, the road not very well improved, and the numerous water-courses which cross it, and which are many of them not well provided with conveniences for passing them, often prove obstacles to a regular transportation of the mails. The repair of roads, bridging of creeks, and establishing of ferries are subjects which have been hitherto left wholly to the state legislatures, and the postmaster general has never considered them as within his province.

Until new regulations in that respect, or the roads are improved by some other means, it will be impossible to convey the mail expeditiously or with regularity to Kentucky. It is a satisfaction however to find that some improvement in both respects has been made during the last year, and that there will be no danger that so great an interruption as has happened the last winter will occur again.

It is contemplated by some that when the seat of government shall be removed to Washington city, that a new road should be laid out and improved by the United States, in the most direct course that the nature of the country will admit by way of Gallipolis to Kentucky and the Northern Territory, should that be done the communications with Kentucky may be greatly expedited.

JOS. HABERSHAM.

Post Master General.

Philadelphia, January 10th, 1799.

A FEW COPIES OF  
PHILANTHROPOS

On Negro Slavery,

Price 1/3, for sale at this office.

## TAKE NOTICE.

FORFEWARD all persons from trading for a bond given by me to Isaac Walker, and by Walker assigned to Francis Hardgrave: the bond was given April 25th, 1798, for a quantity of land purchase of Walker, which falls short of the quantity I bought; the bond was payable two years after date. I do not intend to pay the said bond off, until I get the quantity of land: the bond was for twenty pounds.

JACOB ENGLEMAN.

February 13, 1799.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing Benjamin Purley, an apprentice boy to the hating business, as they shall answer it at their peril.

The said Benjamin Purley has absconded himself from me; he is about 19 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, dark long hair, and a down look. All masters or owners of boats or other vessels are hereby forewarned from taking him on board their vessels, or removing him out of the state, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN LOWREY.

February 14, 1799.

## FAYETTE COUNTY,

Court of Quarter Sessions, November, 1798.  
John Luke, complainant,

AGAINST

George Kyger, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some time immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy, Telle  
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

## PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1798.  
Edward Worthington, complainant,

AGAINST

David Callaghan, John Miller, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Morrison defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant David Callaghan not having entered his appearance before me agreeably to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months successively, and posted at the court house door of Louisa county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

1 A Copy, THOMAS ARNOLD, Clk.

## A TANTARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-tard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddlery, will be given for all kinds of furs. — I they will also take hides to be tanned on the horses. These who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILLIAMS,  
WM. REID,

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

I HAVE for sale, several thousand acres of land on Greenriver, and the waters thereof (which I will dispose of in such quantities as may best suit the purchasers,) for which I will take cash, negroes, and horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.  
Bairdstown, January 18th 1799.

## HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON.)

BEINGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has secured a regular apprenticeship to the watch making, in Great Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mess. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above line, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

## NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, will meet on the 19th of March next, at the beginning of an entry of 1500 acres of land, made in the name of James Dickey, about 6 or 7 miles from May's lick, on the dividing line between the 3rd and 4th of Lick. and main Licking; the said commissioners to take the depositions of sundry witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, touching the calls in said entry, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JAMES DICKEY.

To Mess. Aylett Humes, Richard Humes, Walter Humes, Thomas Duckner & Elizabeth his wife, Robert Duckner & Charlotte his wife, Robert Duckner & Mary his wife, heirs of Samuel Humes deceased.

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 18th day of March next, we shall take the depositions of Daniel Boone, Joseph Schell and Stephen Davis, at the instance called for in the entry of Henry Miller, of 2000 acres, standing by the title of the the Limestone road, about six miles from the Blue Licks, towards Millerburg, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery, wherein we are complainants and you defendants, depending in the District court held in Paris.

Samuel Miller,  
John Lewis, and  
Rachel his wife,  
James Miller,  
Wm. Miller,  
Hannah Miller,  
Martha Miller,  
and Henry Miller,  
Heirs of Henry Miller dec.

Lexington, February 11, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, three miles from Six's mill, on the Somerset road, a black horse four years old next spring, fourteen and a half hands high, four white feet, and legs almost to the knees, a star and white nose, a small break in his face, shod before, no brand perceivable, appraised to 151 lbs.

JOHN LYEL.

February 2d, 1799.

## Just Transported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Croft streets, opposite the old court house, a variety of articles, ad. old to the present and approximating season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods,	Loaf, white & brown sugars,
Hardware & cutlery,	Almonds, cinnamon,
Saddlery, horse fixtures and accs,	ginger &c.
Crockery and glass ware,	Alum, copperas, ar-
Japanned do.	cotton,
A general assortment of tin oo.	A few hundred of ex-
Pewter basins, dishes and plates,	cellent logwood,
Superfine post and common paper,	Isiah's bark,
School bibles and text books,	Slasher's files,
Sealing books,	Two large and one
Window glazs, 7 by 9, 10 by 11, 12 by 12,	small drill,
Mairs book-keeping, by 12,	Sheet iron & nail rods,
Blank books,	Nails & flooring brads,
Cherry bounce,	from 3d. to 12d.
Porter,	
Wines,	
Tear, Coffee, and Chocolate,	
Pepper,	
All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,	

NATHAN BURROWS.  
Lexington, March 8, 1798.

\*A generous price will be given for country sugar.

## GINSENG.

A GENEROUS price will be given in merchandise for a quantity of good well dried GINSENG.

By the subscriber in this place, and OTHO BEATTY & Co. in Frankfort, from this time forward, until the middle of March next.

C. HEATLEY.  
Lexington, January 12, 1799.

## Five Dollars Reward.

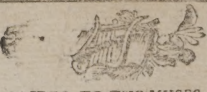
WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. MILVAIN.









## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### ON A TEAR.

OH that the chymist's magic art  
Could chrysalize this sacred treasure!  
Long should it glitter near my heart,  
A secret source of pensive pleasure.

The little brilliant, ere it fell,  
Its lustre caught from Chloë's eye;  
Then, trembling, left its cerule cell,  
The spring of sensibility.

Sweet drop of pure and pearly light!  
In thee, the rays of virtue shine;  
More calmly clear, more mildly bright,  
Than any gem that glides the mine.

Benign refresher of the soul,  
Who ever flut'ring bring's relief,  
When first the feels the rude control  
Of love or aits, joy or grief.

The fage's and the poet's theme,  
In every clime, in every age;  
T'now e'er in fancy's illucent  
In reason's pulchroptic page.

That very law which moulds a tear,  
And bids it trickle from its source;  
That law presents the earth a sphere,  
And guides the planets in their course.

\* The law of gravitation.

### ANECDOTE.

An officer of distinction, and of tried valor,  
refused to accept a challenge sent him by a  
young adventurer, but returned the following  
answer: "I fear not your sword, but the anger  
of my God. I dare venture my life in a good  
cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one.  
I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the  
good of my country, but I want courage to  
fight a bull."

GEORGE YOUNG, JAMES  
FLEMING, & CO.

AT FACTORY, on Water Street, oppo-  
sute Mr. Brent's tavern, and next  
door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington,  
take this method of informing the  
public; that they carry on the above  
business in an extra manner, and  
on the most moderate terms. They  
have on hand a quantity of Calf skins  
and Boot legs, brought from the At-  
lantic States, gentlemen and ladies  
who may please to favor, them with  
their custom shall be served on the  
shortest notice.

February 14th, 1799.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS.

THEY leave to inform the public generally,  
that they have commenced business in the  
house lately occupied by Decker Brown, next  
door to Mr. William Webb, on Main Street,  
where they are now opening and will have ready  
for sale in a few days, a handsome assort-  
ment of

### IRON-MONCERY.

Which they will dispose of wholesale or retail,  
at reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.  
They flatter themselves that the goods, upon  
examination, will be found of fine quality, and  
and in upon such terms as will merit the atten-  
tion of regulars. Also, a liberal assortment of  
PATENT MEDICINE, & STATIONARY  
ASHTON & OVERALL  
Lexington, February 14th, 1799

FOR SALE,  
Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND,  
and of considerable UTILITY, (viz:)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

260 Acres, comprehending three tracts of  
120 acres each, adjoining the northern bound-  
aries of addition to the town of Clarksville,  
of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with  
a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.  
40 town lots, and out lots, being part of 56  
town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition  
to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, be-  
ing part of 53 out lots, lying on the east side of  
the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville,  
reserved for the accommodation of the pur-  
chaser of the town lots, during the term of 10  
months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY,  
220 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey  
No. 126, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of  
artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of  
the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair,  
N. W. Territory, granted by court or com-  
mandant for the State of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz: 950 in 8 grants of 120 acres  
— 490 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together  
on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite  
the village of the same name.

584 acres bounded on the front by the said riv-  
er Kaskaskias.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the  
year 1784, lying together on the west side of  
the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village  
of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the afore-  
said 10 grants.

All these lots in the town of Kaskaskias, plea-  
santly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to  
P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN  
POWDER.

### ALEXANDER PARKER.

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in ad-  
dition to his former assortment,

Pepper, Cloves, pins assorted.  
White lead, Knob locks assorted.  
Whittings, Knob latches.  
Alum, Inch screw augers.  
Glass, Knives & forks &c.  
Clasp, Corn boxes assorted.  
Madder, Course cotton and  
Blue pills, wool cards.  
Worked & linen web- Tie in boxes.  
bing assorted, Chest locks.  
Saddlers' tacks &c. Table butts.  
Women's stirrup irons. Sweeping & scrubbing  
Men's plated do. brushes.  
Plated bridle bits. Bouting cloths as-  
Glovers' needles and sorted.

which he will sell on the most moderate terms  
for cash. No accounts to be opened.  
Lexington, Feb. 4th, 1799.

### FAYETTE COUNTY.

November court of Quarter sessions, 1798.  
Periodical Butler complainant.

AGAINST  
James Wilkinson, John Fowler and  
James Blair, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Wilkinson,  
not having entered his appear-  
ance agreeable to law, and the rules  
of this court, and it appearing to the  
satisfaction of this court that he is no  
inhabitant of this state, on the motion  
of the complainant by his counsel it  
is ordered that the said defendant do  
appear here on the second Monday in  
March next, and answer the bill of the  
complainant, that a copy of this order  
be forth with published in the Kentuck-  
y Gazette for two months successively,  
and some Sunday immediately after  
divine service, at the door of the  
Presbyterian meeting house in the  
town of Lexington, and another copy  
to be posted at the door of the court  
house of this county.

(A Copy.) Teste.  
LEVI TODD, CLK. F. C.

### THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a  
large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

COMBINING OF  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cut-  
lery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of  
Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-  
plate Copies, &c.  
A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff,  
Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will  
be sold low for Cash.

\* All those indebted to him by bond, note  
or book account, are requested to make payment  
on or before the first day of September next—  
A compliance with this request will be gratefully  
remembered by WILL LEAVY.  
Lexington, Aug. 13, 1799.

JAMES B. JANUARY,

HAS removed his Store to the house  
adjoining the sign of the Buffalo,  
kept by John M'Nair—where he has  
opened a very handsome assortment of

### 10 GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching  
Season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth  
of Kentucky—a large quantity of

SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Assorted.—But,  
LISTEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay  
off their respective balances on or be-  
fore the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons  
indebted to him, either by bond, note, or  
book account, to make payment on or before the  
1st day of January next.—Those who fail to com-  
ply with this notice, may be assured that their  
accounts will be put into the hands of proper  
officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.  
December 9th, 1798.

FOR SALE,  
THREE PAIR OF

French-Bur Mill Stones.

Well cleaned Merchantable Hemp, To-  
bacco or superfine flour, will be received  
in payment.

THOMAS HART.  
18 January, 1799.

M. B. A quantity of HEMP is wanting, for  
which Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandise,  
will be given—or Cash, payable in six months  
from the delivery.

CASH & MERCHANDIZE  
TO BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

20 TOBACCO.

All those indebted to him are requested to make  
immediate payment.

JAMES WIER.  
December 24th, 1798.

### Transylvania Library.

AT a meeting of the Library Com-  
mittee, January 20th, 1799—  
Resolved, That the following shares  
in the Transylvania Library, be for-  
feited, if the contributions due there-  
on are not discharged by the 1st of  
March, in April:

No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 23, 29, 30,  
33, 34, 40, 45, 47, 54, 55, 59, 57, 59,  
60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 70, 71, 74, 75,  
76, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 93, 94,  
102, 103, 105, 106, 116.

Extra 6 from the Minutes,  
THOS. T. BARR, C. L. C.

\* Such persons as owe for shares  
and shall fail to make payment to T.  
T. Barr, by the 1st of April next, may  
expect to be sued, without discrimina-  
tion.

Books will be received in payment,  
for arrears, shares or contribu-  
tions; provided they are approved of  
by the committee, who will meet at  
the library room, on the first Friday  
in every month, at 4 o'clock, in the  
afternoon. In the mean time they  
may be delivered to the Librarian, or  
T. T. Barr.

Woodford county, December 22d 1798.

THE partnership of Crittenden and  
Turpin, is this day dissolved by  
mutual consent, those having any de-  
mands against the same, are desired to  
come forward and have them adjusted,  
and those indebted to make immedi-  
ate payment to John Crittenden, in  
whole care the books and papers will  
be left during the absence of Thomas  
Turpin: Those who do not pay their  
respective balances before the first of  
February may expect suits to be com-  
menced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.  
THOMAS TURPIN.

FOR SALE,  
ALL the lands belonging to John  
Cockey Owings, in this state.—

Also his share in the Iron Works—for  
terms apply to

B. VANTRADELLES, Attorney  
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

FOR SALE,  
FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying  
on Licking.

3350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the wa-  
ters of Bear Grass.

1200 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,  
Foxe's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.  
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2500 on the Ohio, Macon county.  
2000 do. do.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson count-  
ty.

13 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson coun-  
ty.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin coun-  
ty.

4300 acres in Macon county, on the Ohio.  
450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.  
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford  
county.

The greater part of the above lands I will  
sell very low for the next crop of tobacco,  
wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAHUEL P. DUVAL.  
April 1st, 1798.

FOR SALE,  
A QUANTITY OF CABINET WORK, con-  
sisting of DESKS, TABLE, &c. all of  
which I will sell low for cash. Those inclined  
to purchase, may know the terms by applying  
to John Goodman, or at my shop on Court  
Street, opposite Col. Thos. Hart's nail factory.

JOHN GOODMAN.  
February 4th.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-  
ing in Woodford county, on the wa-  
ters of Clear creek, a yellow bay  
filley, one year old, with a star in her  
forehead, no brand, appraised to nine  
pounds.

CHARLES HIGHTER.  
September 12th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in  
Scott county, on the waters of  
Dry run, six miles from Georgetown,  
a dark bay horse, five years old, past  
hod before, his two hind feet white,  
and his left fore foot. A ship on his  
nose, about fourteen hands high ap-  
praised to 14l.

JOHN HALL.  
December 12th, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Kentucky Almanac,  
For the year of our Lord 1799.

BLANK DEEDS  
For Sale at this Office.

NICHOLAS 5 BRIGHT,  
BOOT AND SHOE  
MANUFACTURE.

RETURNS his thanks to his custo-  
mers, for their past favors, and  
hopes by his attention to business, to  
merit them in future. He begs leave  
to inform the public in general, that  
he continues to carry on the above bu-  
siness in all its branches, on Cross  
Street, two doors above Short Street.  
He will take three or four appren-  
tices, to the above business.

### NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have sub-  
scribed for, and all others who  
may incline to purchase TAYLOR'S KEN-  
TUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, pub-  
lished by S. WILSON, may be fur-  
nished at Mr. Bradford's Printing-  
Office in Lexington, Mr. H. Brent's store  
in Paris, and by the subscriber in  
Clarke county.

S. WILSON.

January 1, 1799.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof  
JAMAICA SPIRITS, 34

Also a quantity of  
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms—Apply to  
A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

### A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public in general, that he  
has opened TAVERN at the sign of the sheep  
of wheat, just back of the court house, he is  
furnished with every necessary which may tend  
to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TIBBETTS.  
Lexington, January 18, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished  
with travelling bills, bacon, ham, venison do  
dried beef, feet, tongue, cheese, &c. &c.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

SIR, I beg leave to inform the subscriber liv-  
ing in the state of Tennessee,  
Orange county, Kacoon valley, on the  
north fork of Bull run, the 25th of  
May last, a black horse, branded with  
38, on the near shoulder—a little  
white spot on the near thigh, appears  
as if it was occasioned by the cork of a  
horse-shoe—he is nearly sixteen hands  
high—six years old next spring—with  
a twab tail. Any person delivering  
said horse to the subscriber, shall re-  
ceive the above reward, or ten dollars  
to any person who will give informa-  
tion where he can be got.

JOHN SALLEY.  
November 11th, 1798.

WANTED,  
A quantity of good clean

ASHES.

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington,  
JAMES MCGOWN.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the  
public in general, that he continues to  
carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its  
various branches, equal to any in this state,  
nearly opposite lawyer Hightler's, on Main  
Street, where he intends to have a quantity  
ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those  
gentlemen who please to favor him with their  
custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.  
A considerable credit will be given, when pur-  
chased wholesale; by giving bond with approved  
security.

JACOB LAUDMAN.  
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

THOMAS REID,  
COFFEE & TIN SMITH;

INFORMS his friends and the public,  
that he carries on the above busi-  
ness opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing-  
Office, on Main Street; where he will  
be happy to serve any person who will  
please to favor him with their custom.  
Lexington, January 7, 1799.

\* An active lad, of about four-  
teen years of age, and of good char-  
acter, will be taken apprentice.

### Ready Money 20

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at my Mill, three miles be-  
low Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.  
September 29th, 1798.